

SPORTS

REGATTA OF 'STARS'

Nearly all the "stars" of the world's rowing will come to Moscow where on August 25 on the Moscow Krylatkovo Olympic canal they will contend the awards of the International "Friendship-84" tournament. Suffice it to remember that 10 of the 14 gold medals of the last year world championship went to the USSR and the GDR.

Among the Soviet rowers to attend the tournament are many-time world champions: the women's quadruple scull and eight, the noted Pimenov brothers in the coxed pair, 1980 Olympic silver medalist Vasily Yakushev and others.

CHAMPIONS GALA IN SOFIA

The world's top rhythmic exercises participants will compete in Sofia's Winter Palace of Sports. Among those to attend the "Friendship-84" tournament, to be held on August 17-19, will be the five Bulgarian trio consisting of the world all-arounder, Dilyana Georgieva, the European top all-arounder, Aneliya Ratchkova and the world cup holder, Lili Ignatova. The Soviet school will be represented by European champion Vinita student Dalia Kulkaitis, world champion in individual events Galina Beloglazova from Astrakhan and Yelena Devilyarova from Kirov.

According to the tournament organizers, already 21 countries said they wanted to attend — Hungary, the GDR, Norway, Poland, the USA, the USSR, Turkey, France, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Japan and Bulgaria.



In the decisive game of the international rugby tournament for the prize offered by the USSR Rugby Federation the USSR-1 team beat the USSR-2 team 34-0.

Photo by Sergei Prushtov

In road race will compete...

The USSR Cycling Federation has named the Soviet team for the "Friendship-84" team and bunch road races to be held in the GDR.

Taking part in the team race on August 23 will be world champions in this event Sergei Navolokin and Sergei Voronin as well as able Yevgeny Korotkov and Viktor Klimov.

Each nation may field three cyclists in the bunch race to be held on August 26. The USSR will field team race world champion Alexander Zinoviyev, experienced Nikolai Kosyakov and budding Asyat Saltov.

Viktor Pogorelovsky (photo) from the Ukraine and the Uzhvat-2 have won the national individual and team show jumping championships held in Moscow. Pogorelovsky totaled four penalty points in two heats.



The Uzhvat-2 team featured Lithuanians Raimondas Udrakis, Edvardas Klimovas who are winners of the Tournament of Soviet Nations, and Zigmasas Serka and Raimondas Skeris. The former three became winners of individual events.

THE OLYMPIC SHOW IN LOS ANGELES ENDS

The marathon won by Portuguese Carlos Lopes with a new record of 2:09:21.0, concluded the 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angeles. 16 Olympic days produced the following awards: USA — 83, Romania — 20, West Germany — 17, China — 15, Italy — 14, Canada and Japan — ten each, New Zealand — eight, Yugoslavia — seven, South Korea — six, Britain, France and Holland — five each, Austria and Finland — four each, Sweden, Mexico and Morocco — two each, Spain, Belgium, Australia, Kenya, Portugal and Pakistan — one each. A total of 11 world records were set as against 36 at the previous Moscow Games. Don't get surprised: more than half of the world title holders were absent from Los Angeles.

The Games generated a lot of bitter remarks, mostly on the attitude of the organizers. After all who else needed all that propaganda show, on the impending US presidential elections? Hopefully at the next Olympic Games business and television will not dictate their terms to athletes. We say "hopefully", because the IOC did not show the necessary firmness either during the preparation period or during the staging of the Games. The responsibility for the absence of sportsmen from several socialist nations lies with the US administration. The malicious, deliberate propaganda, the absence of guarantees of security made the trip impossible. And this is a very serious warning for the future. Happily, the Olympics did not end with Los Angeles.

LEWIS' SUCCESS

The hero of the athletic competition was, undoubtedly, American Carl Lewis, who won four gold medals. He later told a television reporter that he would

dedicate one of his medals to the widow of Jesse Owens, who won the three sprint golds and the long jump at the 1936 Berlin Olympics. He said he would give the other medals to his parents. His compatriot Valerie Brisco-Hooks won the 200 m, 400 m and the 4x400 relay golds.

British Daley Thompson did excellently in the decathlon. Ever since the 1980 Moscow Olympics he has won all the major events in that sport — the 1982 European championships, the 1983 world championships and now his second Olympic title in Los Angeles.

The only world record (athletic events) was set by the US men's team in the 4x100 m relay (0:03 sec faster than the previous record).

Sebastian Coe of Britain celebrated his second successive win in the 1,500 m — 3:52.53.

Dietmar Moegenburg of West Germany won the high jump — 235 cm, while world record holder Zhu Jianhua of China came third with 231 cm.

On the whole, the athletic contest brought little satisfaction. Many of the results which brought gold medals (especially in female competition) were low with regards to Olympic standards.

FROM 23RD TO FIRST POSITION

This could apparently be possible only at the Los Angeles Games. Last year Lori Fung of Canada came 23rd at the world rhythmic exercises championship at Strasbourg. But in Los Angeles — imagine that! — she was second to none! The first champion in the history of Olympic rhythmic exercises. This is how politics, introduced into sport,

distorts the real state of things. Silver medalist Dalia Stankeviciute of Romania was still in Strasbourg. Regina Weber of West Germany won the bronze. But last year in Strasbourg she shared 9th-10th positions.

A VICTORY AT ALL COSTS

This primarily applies to the boxing tournament. Nine of the 12 champions were US boxers. There was so much talk, protests, indignation and discontent that will keep echoing for a long time to come. But the damage is done. The champions are named, and how they won will be forgotten with the passage of time. The winners, for their part, have got excellent recommendations for turning pro and the TV got profits for telecasting advertisements during the boxing bouts. But what does sport has to do with that? I wonder what the final picture would have been if the Cubans had competed.

The American free wrestling team won seven of the ten titles in the absence of athletes who dominate the event.

IN SHORT ABOUT SWIMMING

This is the strong point of US athletes. They won 21 goals in these events. Ten world records were set. But interestingly, the hosts set only four of them. Not a single record was set in the

OLYMPIC TIT-BITS

New German dressage rider Uwe Sauer still cannot help being infuriated. The 40-year-old salesman is used to jogging after his morning exercises. But his attempt to run two kilomet-

women's events. This is undoubtedly — they competed without the leaders — GDR boxers. No one surpassed Vladimir Salnikov's time in his favorite events — the 400 m and 1,500 m.

TEAM AWARDS

France is ahead again! Only recently we marvelled at the brilliant play of this team in the European championship and the French won their last gold Olympic medals, defeating Romania in the final 3-0.

In field hockey, two teams the allies in this sport — the USSR and the GDR — won the women's team and the men's team — came to Holland is also world and European champion.

Yugoslavia won water polo and men's and women's basketball.

The US men's basketball team won the Games title for the time, while the US women's team won its first title. Basketball was included in the programme of the women's competition only in 1976. The US women won the title and has gone to the USA to defend the title. The Chinese women's basketball team — 1982 world champions — won the tenth title in the Games.

CRIMINAL PRONOUNCEMENTS

US has condemned US President Reagan's recent unprovoked TV pronouncement to the USSR and demanding for the course of world peace.

condemnation is contained in a TASS Statement published by the head of the US administration's pronouncement on August 11 Reagan said: "My Americans, I am pleased that you have signed legislation which would outlaw Russia's behavior, according to TASS Statement, is incompatible with the high responsibility of heads of state, for the lives of our peoples, the fate of

recommends to this topic (p. 2)

FACTS AND EVENTS

A Gallup poll says the Labour Party being the largest opposition party in Great Britain has a sure lead over the Conservatives in the forthcoming general election.

Turn to page 5 for report on a visit by Indian and Soviet spacemen to the Moscow City Soviet.

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MAN INFORMATION No. 63.10

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

Measures recommended by the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR for considerably up dating TV services in the USSR have been approved by the Politbureau at its regular weekly meeting. The wide-ranging measures envisaging the development of ultra-modern technological basis for TV broadcasting by 1990, embrace the construction, expansion and modernization of TV transmitters, commissioning of TV and radio projects, development of satellite TV systems, and accelerated production of various types of TV equipment. The resulting extended television network will cover all the Union and Autonomous Republics, including their regions and districts.

The Politbureau also discussed certain issues raised by April 1984 Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, in connection with further improvement on the work of the Soviets of People's Deputies and the need to increase their authority on matters concerning the economic, social and cultural development, as well as on the servicing of the population.

The Politbureau also approved the results of the meeting between Dmitry Ustinov and Salih Muslih Qasim, Minister of Defence of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and took decisions on various national and international issues.

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FRIENDSHIP-84

The international Friendship-84 competitions open at the Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow on August 18. The competitions, featuring nine sporting events, will be held at the 1980 Moscow Olympics facilities and in Tallinn.

Athletes from 40 countries, including the socialist and several Asian, African and Latin American countries, have declared their intention to compete for Friendship-84 medals. Austria, Brazil, Greece, Denmark, Italy, Canada, Finland, France, Sweden and other sporting nations are also expected to attend the games.

Among the participants are Olympic, world and European champions. The Friendship-84 cultural programme includes about 200 documentaries and feature films on sports.

Friendship-84 competitions will also be held in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

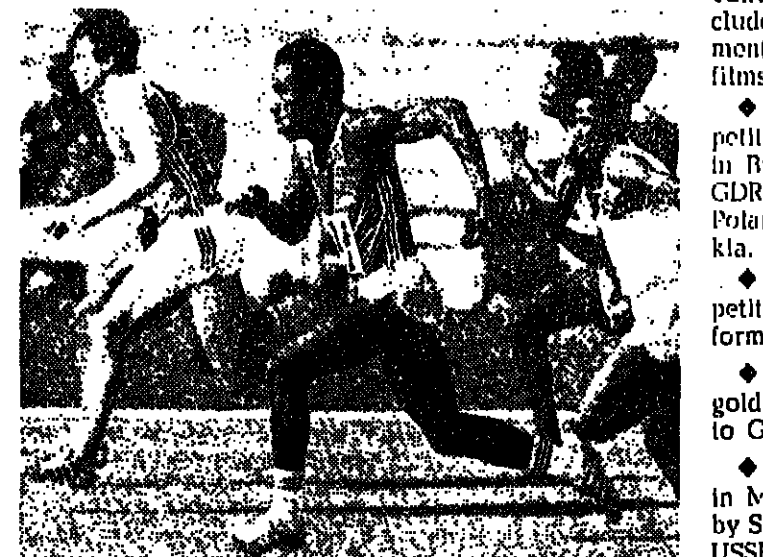
Light athletics competitors show high performances in Prague.

In Hungary the first gold medal in diving went to GDR's Brita Baldus.

The first gold medal in Moscow has been won by Sergei Protishin of the USSR in a 20 km walk.



Sergei Protishin of the USSR in the 20 km walk.



Start to the 100 m race. On background is Leonid Pecher of Cuba.

INDIA... ON ONE PAVILION



Indian national exhibition has opened in Moscow and will continue till September 14. Briefing the MNV on the exhibition its Director-General, N. L. Lakshmi explained that it was the third such exhibition mounted by India in the USSR. The first was organized in 1983 followed by another one in 1978. He noted that India was pleased with the USSR participation in the annual Delhi exhibitions. Commercial relations between India and the USSR constantly grow. The trade turnover which was 13 million rupees in 1983 reached 30,070 million rupees in 1983. Trade between the two countries is founded on the principles of mutual benefit. Its entire volume is determined by five-year inter-state agreements while the annual volume are regulated by protocols. The USSR is the largest importer of Indian goods and maintains fruitful cooperation with Indian firms in the field of technology, electrical engineering, mining of minerals and ores and in the production of textiles and leather.

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India's Navigation and Transportation Minister V. B. Reddy and First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers (Vice-Archbishop) cutting the tape at the opening of India's national exhibition in Moscow.

Photos by Boris Kaulman

(Continued on page 7)

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DEAR READERS, "MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

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A call by J. Perez de Cuellar

Mexico City. UN Secretary-General J. Perez de Cuellar has advocated a constructive dialogue between East and West. To preserve world peace, there is no other means but negotiations, he told the Mexican newspaper "El Nacional".

He also noted that improvement of the living conditions of

wide popular masses and raising the well-being of the entire population play an important part in providing for a lasting peace and not allowing another world war to happen. He stressed big Western countries should realize that social and economic development is the right of all nations.

AN INTERVIEW OF A.M.M'BOW

Paris. UNESCO has not been created to serve the interests of one particular state or group of states. Had it been the case, it would have lost its international character and therefore, its raison d'être. It has been created to contribute to mutual understanding among all peoples and to cooperation among all countries, UNESCO Director-General A.M.M'Bow stressed in an interview to the "Politique étrangère" magazine. He made the declaration answering a question on the US intention of leaving UNESCO late in 1984. If its demands are not met about changing the character of this

international organization's activities. A.M.M'Bow noted that in the present international situation the role of UNESCO is even more important than ever before. Anything that is aimed at weakening the organization or putting in question its very existence may weaken or question the entire international system set up after World War II. I consider any encroachment against this system as an encroachment against the efforts towards peace, independence and freedom of peoples, and, in the final account, against mutual understanding among them and against solidarity among nations, said he.



Japan — the added ally.

Drawing by V. Sviridov

In case of 'a crisis situation'

Copenhagen. According to "Land og Folk", Denmark signed last May a secret treaty with the USA to deploy additionally some 100 combat planes from the US marine brigade stationed at Cherry Point, North Carolina. Thus the total number of the planes that will arrive in Den-

mark in case of the so-called "crisis situation" will double to make 200. Considering also the planes that will be sent as NATO reinforcements and Denmark's own aviation, NATO will have an air strike force of 500 combat planes in the Baltic straits area.

FACTS AND EVENTS

© The military regime of Uruguay officially appointed general elections for November 25, 1984, the first time in 11 years. The Uruguayans are to elect president and vice-president, members of the two-house parliament and local authorities who are to assume office in 1985.

© The National Defence Administration of Japan has announced joint war games in North-West Pacific next September. According to the "Asahi Shimbun" newspaper citing circles close to the Defence Administration, the Japanese side will be represented by about 100 ships and air force commands, the US side by a 7th Fleet aircraft carrier, five destroyers, submarines and auxiliary ships. The main task of the games consists in training for joint combat operations in the 1,000-mile sea zone adjacent to the Japanese islands.

VIEWPOINT

Reagan is still Reagan

For the past six months American and West European friends of the US president and his administration have made concerted efforts to paint a new image of Reagan — wise and peaceful. Reagan himself occasionally turned to language different from what became characteristic of him after assuming office as the White House boss. In February he claimed he was allegedly wedded to serious and profound dialogue with the USSR to bring about more constructive relations between the USA and the USSR. In his recent reply to Sean McBride he even assured the latter that he and his administration were in search for ways and means to place their relations with the Soviet Union on a stable and constructive basis.

Indeed, against the backdrop of former pronouncements by highly placed US officials on a preventive nuclear strike, winning of limited nuclear wars, and statements by the president himself proclaiming a "crusade" against the USSR and threatening to relegate the "empire of evil" to the dustbin of history, his "new" words sounded almost like a hymn of peace.

And then... then comes this "joke" during voice testing on microphones prior to his address to the nation. He said he had just signed a legislation outlawing Russia forever and that bombing would start in five minutes. Reagan "joked", effectively making things fall into the right place.

Indeed, Reagan will be Reagan — there was not even a "shadow" left of the "new Reagan", since such "black humour" could only please camelry opinion. World public opinion shuddered at what the US president was really thinking about. The anxieties over his statement by no means boil down only to deploring the lack of good manners on the part of Reagan. The revelation made on his California ranch has again highlighted Washington's empty talk on peace and disarmament and showed ultimate goals of American policy of confrontation with the USSR.

The perfidious militaristic and anti-Soviet line of Washington and its light-minded and provocative attitude to the problem of war and peace concern not only the Americans but the whole world, which is why the tornado of condemnation of Reagan's cynical "hoax", originating in California, swept literally through all nations, including the allied countries of the USA.

The Soviet public also reacted negatively to it, as the papers, TV and other Soviet media condemned Reagan's microphone test show. Yuri Zhukov writes in "Pravda" that seeking to ally the vigilance of the peace-loving forces, US leaders often allege that America does not intend to use the mountains of weapons it has stored but that they are meant only for "intimidation" against the Soviet Union and other socialist nations. But, in the end, they should understand that the USSR and its allies are not those countries that would succumb to intimidation. The people of the USSR, other socialist nations and the peace-loving forces the world over, given such an attitude of the US administration are emphasizing the urgent and timely nature of the Soviet proposals on curbing the arms race based on the principle of parity and equal security; they are emphasizing the still more pressing character of the socialist programme for preventing war and securing peace and businesslike cooperation among states with differing social systems.

Igor SINITSYN



In contravention of UN decision

Paris. According to the "Magazine-Asie" magazine, in 1984, 1982 oil tankers belonging to Western monopolies unloaded their cargo in South Africa ports at least on 260 occasions. The main oil suppliers to South Africa are the Shell, Total, World and Vitol transnational where American and British capital predominates. Danish and Norwegian transportation lines provide ships for such deliveries. The oil is bought in Europe, carried to South Africa by oil tankers, and then to oil producers. The logs often circulate Rotterdam, Curaçao, Singapore and others as ports of destination while in fact the freight goes to Capetown, Durban or East London. According to the magazine, in late 1983 the South African army was set aside 3,000 million francs for buying a raw material stockpile important for state security. A third of the funds goes for a programme of piling up strategic oil reserves.

CONFERENCE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Johannesburg. The annual conference of the South African Council of Churches passed resolutions demanding an end to the inhuman racial segregation. The Pretoria regime forcibly drives Africans into reservations on infertile lands. This practice, the document points out, brings immeasurable suffering to the non-whites in South Africa, causing a sharp growth in infant mortality, poverty and diseases. The resolutions condemn attempts by the Pretoria rulers to perpetuate the illegal occupation of Namibia, and their war against the South African Council of Churches. The question of Namibia, a special subject of the conference, should be decided through an immediate implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution No. 435.

THE COMMON GOALS OF MOSSAD AND NIS

Rome. Suppression of the national liberation movement in southern Africa and the Middle East is the goal of the close cooperation between the secret services of Israel and South Africa, writes the Italian weekly "Panorama". At present, it points out, operating in Pretoria are no less than 300 agents of the Israeli Mossad intelligence service, among them officers training South African soldiers in the use of the latest weapons.

experts in the "area of guerrilla control" and specialists on fighting "terrorism" and guerrillas. The South African National Intelligence Service (NIS), the weekly stresses, has access to data coming from Israeli intelligence residents in America, Europe and chiefly in southern Africa. For its part Tel Aviv uses secret electronic monitoring and communications stations in South

Africa to monitor the movement of aircraft and ships in a zone of the Southern Hemisphere. Israeli secret service agents, the weekly points out, help NIS to plan operations against the patriots of the African National Congress of South Africa and take a direct part in formulating and implementing military actions by South African troops in Namibia against Angola.

FACTS AND EVENTS

© UN Secretary-General J. Perez de Cuellar has expressed serious concern over the rising American Bank debt.

As a common citizen of a country which is a debtor of this policy, he told the local "Dz" paper, he could not but himself to agree with the bank lending rates which aggravate the problem of foreign debt servicing by developing nations and worsen their economic plight. The Secretary-General also condemned trade protectionism.

© Defects in the power plant of the first part of the nuclear intercontinental ballistic missile of the US Navy Trident, now being installed in the USS Poseidon and the Trident, led to the already installed 12 of the already installed missiles and related the issue of the reliability of 370 other missiles. The Washington Post wrote the report of a House commission of inquiry of the House Committee on Appropriations.

© Italy's population stood at 56,937,000 as of July 1, 1984, an increase of 1,000,000 in a year, out of 127,000 per 1,000 returning home from abroad according to the Central Bureau of Statistics.

SWEDEN AND NEUTRALITY

Stockholm. The Swedish Government will continue its firm and consistent policy of neutrality as well as promotion of disarmament, peace and international cooperation. Prime Minister O. Palme told the 17th congress of the Social-Democratic Workers' Alliance of Sweden.

He voiced his firm conviction that this policy is backed by the Swedish nation. The drive for disarmament and international cooperation, he emphasized, is an important element of Sweden's foreign policy. He supported further dialogue between East and West, stressing in this regard the need for laying out ways to limit the "arms race", which could lead to a thermonuclear disaster and an end to the human

INTELLIGENTSIA — IN OBJECT OF REEDUCATION

Peking. The press of the People's Republic of China has been paying special attention to the problem of the "intellectuals". The paper "Renmin Ribao" stresses that the intensifying role of "intellectual workers in the economic development, many leaders of the party and state bodies in China consider the intellectuals as an "expanding class", rather than as an "object of re-education". Other papers give examples of discrimination against the representatives of intellectuals in labour remuneration, housing, distribution of goods and so on. The paper is especially critical of the attitude of the Party. The Chinese press also points out that the cause of these phenomena is the legacy of the "cultural revolution", the "great influence of the so-called 'leftists'".

VICIOUS CIRCLE

Buenos Aires. The participants in the regional conference on Latin Food and Agriculture (ALFA) for Latin America criticized the policy of economic liberalism pursued by the capitalist powers against the developing coun-



Yet another victim of the fascist terror in Chile. During the last 15 months alone the Pinochet secret police has jailed hundreds of Chilean patriots, many of whom died in the hands of the police. Despite the reprisals on the part of the authorities, Chileans continue their opposition to the bloody regime.

Photo AP-TASS

CIA'S DANGEROUS PLAN

Buenos Aires. The CIA has masterminded a plot to assassinate leaders of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, said member of the Front's leadership, minister for agricultural development and agrarian reform Jaime Whenslock. The Reagan administration, he told a press conference, is planning to destabilize the situation in Nicaragua, which Washington could interpret as resulting from an internal scramble for power and use it as an excuse for armed intervention. Exactly such a scenario was used for the American adventure in Grenada, which fell victim to US aggression. He stressed the resolve of the Nicaraguan people to foil Washington's aggressive plays and defend his country's freedom and independence.

NAZI CRIMINALS SHOULD BE BROUGHT TO JUSTICE

Warsaw. War criminals hiding in the West should be brought to justice and meted out the necessary punishment, E. Benasinski, deputy director of the commission investigating Nazi crimes in Poland, has said in an interview with PAP news agency. He said it was unacceptable that some people in the West were trying to give sanctuary to fascist butchers guilty of killing millions of people, including over six million Poles. The Polish people are aghast at distortions of historical facts of the World

War II and of attempts to cover up the bloody crimes of Hitler's fascists in the occupied countries. Tolerance for growing re-nascence sentiments and neo-nazism displayed by some Western states, particularly West Germany, arouses indignation. E. Benasinski made it clear that Poles would never forget the Nazi crimes, adding that everything should be done to save present and future generations from a recurrence of the horrors of nazism and of the dangers of another world war which imperialism is determined to unleash.

OF INTEREST

A fire wedding

Fireman Ralph Dill living in Georgia, USA, surprised even the most seasoned of his compatriots. He had his wedding ceremony in a building spectacularly set on fire. The bride and groom, the bride wearing an asbestos veil, both crowned with fire helmets, polished to shine, fire helmets. The wedding ceremony, the groom's friends poured from fire extinguishers upon the altar and those present. Having made it

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

COUNTING ON THE CREDULOUS

Aiming to weaken the anti-nuclear protests in West European countries, the NATO propaganda claims that in case agreement is reached, missiles can supposedly be easily reduced or taken out of Europe altogether, writes in KRAS-NAYA ZVEZDA General M. Proskurin. The American missiles are even ascribed the role of some "small nuclear umbrella" which can supposedly render "a restricted character" to a "limited" nuclear war, not allowing it to grow into a general nuclear catastrophe.

But all this is meant for credulous and poorly informed people. Firstly, hardly Washington started deploying in a number of NATO countries its missiles destabilizing the strategic situation, only to withdraw them later on. This was done with the aim of breaking the existing nuclear balance and of gaining military supremacy. The US administration is unlikely to give up this illusory dream. The Americans settle in Europe with their nuclear missiles quite for some time, considering the Old World as a theatre of military operations which is most convenient for the implementation of their hegemonistic schemes. Secondly, it is common knowledge that any nuclear conflict is dangerous in that it is fraught with a most serious threat of growing into a general nuclear war with all the fatal consequences for humanity.

ONE MORE ALLIANCE

The Reagan administration's desire to build a new aggressive alliance between Washington, Tokyo and Seoul is commented in SOVIETSKAYA HOSSYIA by I. Lebedev.

Washington does not speak about the true aims of the planned military-political bloc, it exerts a lot of propaganda effort in order to convince the world public that the USA pursues strictly "peaceful aims" in the Asian-Pacific region. Facts show the opposite, however: the building of the militarist tripartite alliance of Washington-Tokyo-Seoul is being put on a practical foundation. Suffice it to mention the exchange with military delegations, intelligence data and consultations on military planning, the introduction of unified secret codes for the air forces of the three countries and the holding of joint naval games.

The use of Japanese transports for hauling military cargoes to South Korea, the presence of Japanese observers at the Team Spirit-type war games, the Pentagon's plans of using the Japanese "self-defence forces" in the territory of South Korea — all these are additional strokes to the portrait of the alliance under construction, its militaristic spirit aimed at the first place against the Asian peoples.

HURTING ARABS AND CONTRARY TO COMMON SENSE

Washington keeps repeating that Americans are against aggression, writes I. Belyayev in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. But as soon as Middle East territorial problems become involved, the Reagan administration makes a sharp turn in its approach to the above generally accepted principle. To the detriment of Arabs of course, and contrary to common sense. By assuming a negative attitude towards the new Soviet proposals on the Middle East settlement, the USA demonstrates to the whole world that it approves of seizure of others' land by aggression. There can be no other interpretation to the US position.

Now, about the second objection of the Reagan administration against the Soviet proposals. The USA is against returning East Jerusalem to the Arabs which should become, as the Soviet Union considers, an inalienable part of the Palestine state. Those who determine now the American policy in the region have demonstrated in this case that they neglect not only the Palestinians, not only the Arabs, but also all Moslems.

WELL-FOUNDED ANXIETY

Noting that the US policy with regard to Pakistan has become more active, V. Ganshin asks in his article in IZVESTIA:

What is the value of Pakistan to the USA? The answer can be found in the fact of the creation by the USA of the Central Command for carrying out military operations in areas which are not covered by the US armed forces in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The CENTCOM authority stretches now from Pakistan to Kenya. As we can see, the geography of the rapid deployment force—CENTCOM has in fact been set up to make use of this—encompasses an extensive region including India, Afghanistan and the Persian Gulf. These three locations must be the most important nerve centres which Washington wants to influence.

The rearmament of Islamabad, supplying it from Pentagon arsenals with latest weapons, including the NATO F-16 fighter-bombers and missiles of various classes, arouse well-founded anxiety in Delhi. The continuing provocations against India, which are carried out by Pakistan in close contact with the CIA and involve use of Sikh separatists, leave no doubts about the US strategic aims.

A record for firemen

What should firemen do in the absence of fire incidents? They should keep on training of course, no matter how boring the conventional drills. In the Swedish town of Norrköping the head of fire services has diversified his men's routine by instituting a competition in which his subordinates have to as speedily as possible connect separate sections into one huge firehouse by joining them. In seventy-six minutes and three seconds, the fire service men produced a 5,728-metre long firehouse.

A wonder snake

On entering the terrarium of the Stockholm Zoo, the visitor slightly opened the lid of a box and the amazed members of staff saw a very young, twin-headed adder with two pairs of eyes. Having subjected the "baby" to a medical check-up, scientists established that it had two independently functioning brains.

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● THE PORT OF POTI ON THE BLACK SEA HAS BECOME A NEW POINT ON THE MAP OF ROUTES FOR OCEANOGRAPHIC CARRIERS. Such ships will drop anchor there thanks to the specialized moorage being built there. The first section of a transshipment complex — container terminal — has begun functioning. It is the biggest on the Black Sea coast of Georgia (a republic in the Transcaucasus). As soon as it attains design capacity the volume of cargo handling in the port of Poti will triple.

● METRO BUILDERS IN KIEV HAVE STARTED THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN ANTI-FLOOD HYDROCOMPLEX ON THE STRYI RIVER IN THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS (THE UKRAINE). The narrow gorges in the rocky crest have been chosen as a site. Lying below are fertile valleys which were flooded during the thawing of snows and heavy showers. Now the flow of water will be blocked by a 500-metre dam. The tunnels dug there will serve as a spillway for the man-made reservoir.

● PARTICIPANTS IN THE 7th INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGION, WHICH HAS CLOSED IN THE PORT-CITY OF NAKHODKA IN THE FAR EAST, CALLED FOR THE INTENSIFICATION OF THE ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT AND THE CREATION OF A CLIMATE OF TRUST. It was attended by young researchers and the representatives of youth organizations from 29 countries of all the continents.

● THE "WHY? WHAT? WHY?" CHILDREN'S ENCYCLOPAEDIA HAS BEEN PUBLISHED IN THE ARMENIAN LANGUAGE BY A YEREVAN PUBLISHERS. With the first of the four volumes tracing human history, the encyclopaedia cites a lot of data on Armenian history as well as on life of its people, on its culture and economy in the years of Soviet power.

● THE TANKER "MARSHAL BAGRAMYAN" WITH CARRYING CAPACITY OF 65,000 TONNES HAS BEEN LAUNCHED AT THE KERCH SHIPYARDS (which is a port on the Black Sea coast of the Crimea). All production processes on the ship are automated and its double-hull reliably protects sea water from being contaminated with petroleum spillovers.

FOREIGN STUDENTS ACQUIRE PROFESSIONS

The Bukhta Ilycha oil field the first in the lives of Mansur Gafar Ali, Ibrahim Pasha and Samba Bahamadi (of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Syria and Mauritania respectively), students of the Baku Oil and Chemistry Institute. They work as operators, foremen, technicians and engineers during their training and take independent decisions on floating drilling vessels.

Azerbaijan oilmen have built 1,200 man-made islands and erected 400 km of steel platforms from which 14 oil fields are operated above the sea. The habits of practical work at the fields, seeing the industry in all its entirety will help the young engineers to speedily adapt themselves to the production processes back home.

Umberto Santos (Sao-Tome and Principe) and Chkhun Sombeasovari (Kampuchea) pictured below will become flight mechanics after completing their studies in the Kirghiz capital of Frunze. So will their classmates from Mongolia, Vietnam, Angola and Cuba who will also receive diplomas in various civil aviation specialties.

Large-scale training of personnel for developing countries began in the USSR during the postwar period. Already some 60 thousand young people have graduated from the country's educational establishments as physicians, geologists, teachers, engineers, etc.



USSR POPULATION— 275 MILLION

The population of the Soviet Union was 275 million people as of July 1, 1984, an increase of 11.3 million over the past five years. The annual growth was 6.6 per 1,000. The rate was considerably greater in 1983, 9.8 people, almost equalling one per cent, while it was only 0.8 per cent in 1980.

The development has clearly been a result of the purposeful demographic policy of the state. Greater birth-rates were stimulated by state measures providing for bigger aid to families with children. One of them is partially paid leave to mothers

of children under 12 months while six more months are provided for an unpaid leave. In this country there are about 17 million more women than men, accounting for 53.1 and 46.9 per cent respectively. The gap is glaringly manifest in the above 55-year bracket, caused by the consequences of World War II in which 20 million Soviet people died, mostly men. About 65 per cent live in urban areas, including 22 cities with populations over 1 million, such as Moscow (8.5 million), Leningrad (4.8 million) and Kiev, the capital of the Ukrainian SSR (2.4 million).

ROBOTS ASSEMBLING WATCHES

As a result of reconstruction there are only 8 manual operators left on the main conveyor of the watch factory in Moscow. The entire preliminary assembling is now done by robots and operators have only to link large units of mechanisms. Three years later, at a new stage of reorganizing production, robots will carry out the remaining manual operations. Workers are now being retrained to be able to handle new equipment. Since production keeps expanding not a single person will remain jobless.

TAKING CLIMATE INTO ACCOUNT

The houses being built in the villages of Turkmenia (a republic in Central Asia) with use of ordinary sand are particularly durable. In such places in winter it is warm, in summer — when air temperature in the desert reaches 45 degrees — it is cool. The reason is that the walls of these houses are built of non-porous lightweight aggregate concrete. The material also imparts the buildings seismic stability.

The reliability of such structures is guaranteed by special admixtures which make the concrete drift sand a good building material. The concrete created from it is as good as the samples.

INDUSTRIAL BELT IN THE ZONE OF THE BAIKAL-AMUR RAILWAY

A new industrial belt, stretching for about 1,500 km, was set up in the Far Eastern zone of the Baikal-Amur Railway. The construction of which is completed there. This is envisaged by the complete programme for the development of the Far East region, adopted in 1979.

It is envisaged to increase extraction of coal by 35 per cent in the eastern zone, to set up a major metallurgical plant with a complete technological cycle and place another 11 smaller industries in the area.

The elaboration of this programme was preceded by thorough study of geological and other natural resources of the territory. More than 20 types of minerals only have been revealed.

Iron ore deposits are especially numerous — there are 100 of them with total geological reserves of over 60 billion tonnes. The reserves of mineral and brown coal are estimated at 64 billion tonnes. There are many valuable metals, phosphates and building materials. It seems that the self-sufficiency of the Far East in raw materials is not far off. The deposits are a kind of treasure near the railway. The eastern section of BAM accounts for 20 per cent of the country's forest resources.

HOME NEWS

THE DAY HAS COME

A motor near the Moscow city Soviet building immediately aroused benevolent interest among passers-by who recognized Indian and Soviet cosmonauts among the passengers. The Chairman of the Moscow City Soviet Executive Committee, Vladimir Pomyalov was welcoming the members of the Soviet-Indian space expedition.

Now India is a space power, he said. The seventh country among the over 150 UN member states capable of launching satellites by its own boosters. He recalled the 1961 forecast by its planet's first cosmonaut, Yuri Gagarin that the day would come when the family of cosmonauts would be joined by an Indian citizen, adding that those words were prophetic.

Moscow and Delhi were big cities, the Chairman added, with the common goals of improving municipal facilities, of that mutual visits and exchange of experience would help to solve these problems.

In his return address, Rakosh Sharma said that Moscow was liked differently by different people. "For us it is the capital of the world's first socialist state," he said, "and for you it is a city on wheels," said Sharma.

For almost two years he and his colleagues lived here and he said he was not far from Moscow, a time, he said, that would never be forgotten.

Pomyalov was presented with a token of friendship — the emblem of the joint flight they were wearing on the space suits.

Marina AMAROVA



Vladimir Pomyalov with Indian and Soviet cosmonauts.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

Science and technology

TV MONITORING OF FORESTS

A 35-metre high tower has been erected outside Syktyvkar (Komi Autonomous Republic of the Russian Federation) to facilitate TV monitoring of forest fire. The TV camera is remotely controlled and provides the picture of the forests within a 15-kilometre range. The scale and focusing are all controlled by an operator on duty.

There are plans to use TV technology for fire monitoring in other places as well, thus making it easier for small teams to control forests during the fire-prone summer months.

HEALED BY CELIAS

Celias is a new drug manufactured in Dnepropetrovsk. In 20 to 30 minutes it dissolves the thrombus which are dangerous companions of infarction, cerebral ischaemic insult and other serious diseases.

It has been established that one component of streptococcus can dissolve blood clots forming in the vessels and interfering with blood circulation. All physicians have to do now is finding the thromb and administering the new drug to it.

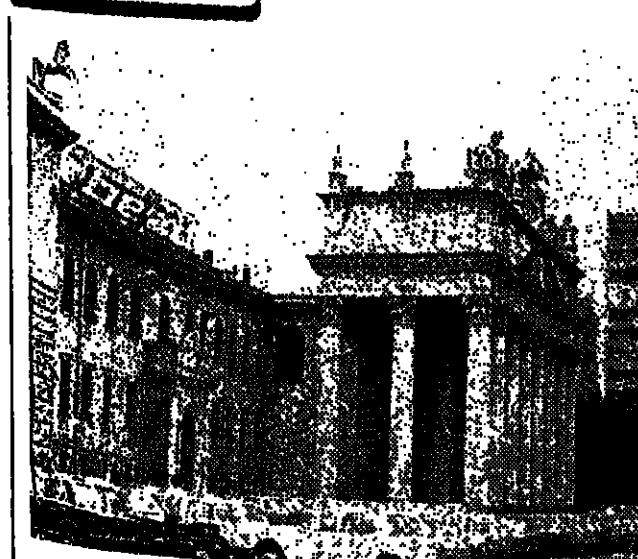
Celias has been clinically tested. Doctors of patients who have been administered the drug have virtually become healthy again.

LOCOMOTIVE DRIVEN BY GAS

Liquefied natural gas hitherto considered only as an alternative for automobiles may also come up as a worthy competitor for railway diesel fuel. Calculations made in this country prove a locomotive run on liquefied gas can be efficient.

A 20-ton long cryogenic tank can provide for a 1,500 km run without refuelling. The liquefied gas locomotive will consume about three and a half to four tonnes of fuel daily. This will be more than a diesel engine, but relative cheapness of gas and its large deposits make building a gas locomotive worth it.

Places to visit



MOSCOW HIPPODROME

As many as one million fans flock to the Central Moscow Hippodrome annually. Competitions are held on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays with spring and autumn recessions seasons because of snow. During the winter, when the track is covered with ice, horses compete on it wearing thorned shoes. In February and March the races are intermingled with Russian trotting races, running on snow-covered tracks. Races are also organized between May and September. Betting is characteristic of all the events.



Horse racing in Moscow started in 1834 at the Khodynskoye Polye. This hippodrome was renovated in the 1930s by the architect Ivan Zholtovskiy and now serves as both racing and horse-breeding research centre. It has become a national centre for testing trotters, saddle and draught horses; dozens of racers take up forty hectares of the whole area. There is a riding school; improvement courses are run for jockeys and grooms.

Experts have calculated that the speed of a space probe which will pass in March 1985 through the dust tail of the Halley comet approaching the Earth will be 60-80 km per second.

In space vacuum even the smallest particles of interplanetary dust are moving at tremendous speeds relative to the movement of the probe. They can, like bullets, pierce its protective armour.

But experimentally it is now possible to obtain information about high-speed impact only when the "bullet" and the "target" are moving not faster than 20 km per second.

As much as the sphere of space speeds, close to 100 km per second, is so far inaccessible for direct experiment, the theoreticians have the final say. Researchers from the Institute of Theoretical Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, modelling this complicated phenomenon on a computer, succeeded for the first time in describing quantitatively this process and suggested a method which makes it possible to obtain a sufficient safety margin of the shield of the space probe meant for a rendezvous with the comet from the expenses of the universe.

VIEWPOINT

THE FUTURE ACQUIRES A NUCLEAR DIMENSION

Leonid KORENEV, economic observer

The Soviet Union has developed nuclear energy at a very fast rate. Between 1976 and 1980 the country's nuclear capacity increased by 8,000 megawatts, and is expected to increase by another 24,250 megawatts by 1985. The annual nuclear capacity increment in the nineties is estimated at 10,000 megawatts.

Why is nuclear energy given priority in the USSR? The Soviet Union, which is known to be a priority in the field with the world's first nuclear station put into operation some thirty years ago not far from Moscow, initially built up its nuclear capacity at a very moderate rate. In 1975 nuclear energy amounted to less than 2 per cent of the country's electric energy.

Tremendous amounts of conventional energy fuels (one-fifth of the world's total extraction) can explain this, for the Soviet Union took this advantage to develop a safer and more cost-efficient nuclear technologies. Over that period of development conventional fuels were produced at a rate enough to meet domestic and remarkable export requirements. This however was not a solution to the problem but rather a postponement of it.

In general, such energy fuels as oil and gas are not limitless or renewable, and moreover, they will be needed for future generations too, and not as an energy fuel but rather as a source material for the chemical industry — to produce new materials which nature failed to produce for us.

It is only natural that the USSR Energy Programme covering two decades centers on nuclear energy. The specific energy pattern in the country can explain this: 90 per cent of all known coal, oil and gas is situated in remote areas with a very harsh environment, while over 80 per cent of all the energy is consumed in the country's European part, very poor in energy resources but very powerful industrially. Energy fuels therefore are to be transported or pumped a distance of thousands of kilometres. For instance, Siberia produces more than a 1,000 million tonnes of fuel equivalent. Nuclear fuels are known to produce almost 2.5 million times more energy than a comparable quantity of coal. This reduces transport costs and explains the fact that most of Soviet nuclear stations are sited in the European USSR.

Nuclear energy has acquired a powerful basis over the past years. The first 1,500 megawatt power unit has been built in Lithuania and will become a typical power unit for future nuclear stations. The country has started producing breeder reactors increasing by many times the energy yield of uranium raw materials. Finally, nuclear energy is less expensive than that produced by stations burning fuel oil and Doubs coal.

One more advantage of nuclear energy is its ecological safety. The radiation background near a nuclear station control panel is lower than that of a home TV set.

Specialists believe that once completed the nuclear energy programme will be able to meet the growing demand in electricity in the country and save some 400 to 600 million tonnes of fuels annually.

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FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

MANIPULATORS AT CONSTRUCTION SITE

Modern robots learn many trades at factories. But how soon will robots appear at the construction sites? Recently an idea of designers on this materialized, writes STROITELNAYA GAZETA, when the Leningrad Lenstroibot corporation started operation this year. As the first of its kind under the Ministry of Building, Road-Building and Municipal Machinery, the corporation will produce equipment for these labour-intensive branches of the economy. Production will start this year of a unit for making mass operations in the works on the zero cycle effective.

Such a mechanism will come to the construction site, dig, lay and make necessary installations, bury a trench or a small pit, remove garbage, etc. It will be manned by an operator, but this by no means contradicts the idea of robots.

A manipulator will be installed in power cranes, has also been designed. As its designers see it, the manipulator will itself carry and automatically fix parts. One worker will be able to run this process by radio, the newspaper points out.

CURRICULA FOR FUTURE TEACHERS CHANGE

Following the adapted school reform covering both vocational and secondary education, curricula will be changed at teachers' training colleges. Corresponding

Member of the USSR Pedagogical Academy Alexander Petrov, Rector of the Moscow Lenin Teachers' Training Institute, writes in the MOSKOVSKY KOMSOBOLET'S newspaper.

Fundamental knowledge is in the centre of the proposed changes. 220 hours of school practicals are arranged so that students will come to school to learn teaching methods every week, thereby providing for continuous practical education. The Institute has been working on this basis for the last four years.

In the coming academic year, three departments will acquire electronic display classes, and in the three to four years time students will learn computer technology and how to teach computer methods to school-children.

Electronic display classes at a secondary school is not so a distant future. The Institute is going to supervise such first classes at School No. 57 in the Leninsky District in Moscow.

AERO-SPACE SYSTEM FOR AGRICULTURISTS

An all-Union aero-space system is being set up in the country to function as part of the USSR Agriculture Ministry's programmes. The data of orbital stations, contents the newspaper IZVESTIYA, make it possible to determine more accurately and promptly the state of food crop sowings. Forecasts from outer space will tell farmers when it is better to sow and take in the harvest. Thanks to these data it will become possible to

promptly manoeuvre with the fleet of agricultural machines and transport. Photographs from outer space are also used to draw up maps of soil, vegetation and the relief.

These photographs helped work out a scheme of land use and nature protection on the Mangyshlak Peninsula, to draw up a map of its fresh and slightly brackish ground waters. This made it possible to place them at the service of irrigators. Space equipment makes it possible to register the dynamics of erosion processes. This helps take prompt measures for the prevention of the impact of the wind and water erosion on arable lands.

NEW METRO CAR

A new type of Metro cars is undergoing operation trials on the underground railway of Moscow. The new trials on the underground railway, TRUD, has become popular car, writes the newspaper. The unusual form is compared with the previous ones. The new car has become a hexagon — made it possible to increase its capacity by 30 people. The doors have become wider and the interior decoration has improved. But the main advantage, notes the paper, is that passengers will almost not hear the traditional clatter of wheels on rails. Instead of usual springs pneumatic shock-absorbers are used, which reduce noise and improve smooth running. The use of aluminium alloys made it possible to make the car three tonnes lighter. The load on rails has become less and service properties have enhanced. These days Muscovites and the guests of the capital will be able to see the new cars on the circular line of Moscow Metro, where they are now undergoing tests.

ENTERTAINMENT

SOVIET ARTISTES TO TOUR THE CONTINENT

Soviet artists, representing various genres — opera, ballet, symphonic, pop and folklore music — will tour almost thirty countries in August.

After performing in Tunisia the ballet company of the Bolshoi Theatre will proceed to Greece, while the Virtuosi of Moscow chamber orchestra flies to Britain after entertaining audiences in France. In Africa a group of artists will demonstrate dances of the peoples of the USSR, and the Moscow State Slavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre tours Japan.

Yugoslavia will play host to the Georgian chamber orchestra and the Prokofiev quartet, and in Finland the Moscow chamber music orchestra and the symphony orchestra of the Ministry of Culture of the USSR will treat fans to reflective music. Cuba will be home to the Vesolye Reysa (Gay Guys) pop group.

Other groups are also well represented in the promotion advertisement. The Georgian folk dance ensemble leaves for Hungary, the Kavkaz folk ensemble — Jordan, the Horus Musicians Old song ensemble — Poland, the Soviet Army Song and Dance Ensemble — Spain, The Black Sea Fleet Song and Dance Ensemble — Czechoslovakia, while a pop company will perform in Denmark. The Cypriot song group makes its way to the GDR.

Famous Bolshoi Theatre singers will not be left behind either: Yelena Obraztsova, for example, commences her tour of Austria, Spain, West Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary late August.

This is the title of a national show opened in the Central Exhibition Hall as part of the cultural programme of the Moscow International "Friendship-84" games.

The show includes paintings, sculptures,



M. Pyankovsky. "Gymnastic Girls".

drawings and applied art from galleries of the constituent republics, the

Sports in art



I. Pekur. "Competing".

Russian Museum and the Tretyakov Gallery — some 1,000 exhibits in all. Among them are works by Alexander Deineka and Alexander Samokhvalov, pioneers of the Soviet fine arts.

Some of the artists are themselves athletes and therefore particularly versed in the subject.

The exhibition is open daily from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m., excluding Tuesdays.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Music. Ten discs have been put out in Brazil with Russian and Soviet classical music. This is a result of the cooperation between the Soviet firm Melodi and the Ariola in Brazil. Brazilians will have an opportunity to hear music by Scriabin, Prokofiev, Khachaturian, Shostakovich and such famous Soviet violinists as David and Igor Oistrakh and pianist Alexei Nasedkin.

Tours. The Bashkir folk dance ensemble is currently touring India at the invitation of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society in connection with the 37th anniversary of the republic's Independence Day. The group, organized nearly half a century ago, is very popular abroad having performed in over forty African, Asian and European countries.

Competitions. Vladimir Chugunov, a student at a music school in Electroslav, a town near Moscow, has received 1st prize at an international competition of accordion players in the GDR. Two other young Soviet musicians also won prizes.

Exhibitions. More than 180 works of different genres are on view at the exhibition of modern Bulgarian art in the Kolyshov Art Museum. The exhibits were sent to the city on the Volga from Slatina-Zapora, Kolyshov's twin town.

Picture shows Bolshoi soloists Nadezhda Pavlova and Vyacheslav Godoyev, conversing with a native of Carthage after performing in the international art festival held in that town.

The chairman of the national cultural committee Amara Shiri said after the performance that the Soviet ballet tour of Tunisia had left a strong impression. He noted that Tunisians had been given the rare chance of watching an artistic performance, an achievement that is one of the greatest achievements of world civilization.

BUSINESS

TAMPELLA-TAMROCK IN THE USSR

Since the early 70s the machine-building sector and, specifically, the Tampella plants have been maintaining fruitful contacts with the Soviet Union. Karl Kangaspuuta, chief director of Tampella, is a part of the Finnish joint stock company, TAMROCK, correspondent. Our sources include different drilling equipment. In 1979 the USSR Ministry of Non Ferrous Metallurgy and V/O Machineexport signed an agreement on production cooperation in the development of highly mechanized drilling rigs. Among other things, we produce suspension parts of machines for drilling and blasting work which are then mounted on Soviet-made chassis. More than 200 such machines have already been made for the USSR. Now they are being

tested in Finland and, possibly, we shall find a way for a joint entry in the markets of third countries. Tampella machinery operates on tunnelling operations at the Baikal-Amur Railway and other places of the USSR.

As for business contacts of the entire Tampella concern, stevedore Karl Kangaspuuta, they embrace various fields. Specifically, it is equipment for the wood working and the pulp and paper industries.

There were also deliveries for a joint Soviet-Finnish project on the Soviet territory — the Svetogorsk pulp and paper mill. Apart from that the concern buys in the USSR timber, raw materials for the textile industry, machine tools, computers, processing centres and so on.

INDIA... ON ONE PAVILION

(Continued from page 1)

36 leading Indian firms are represented at the 17,000-square-metre exhibition. Engineering takes up half the total area. The rest is devoted to agricultural produce, chemistry, metallurgy, electronics, textiles, leather, plastic, tinoleum, and other goods.

There is tremendous interest in the exhibition on the part of the Indian firms, according to the Director-General. Almost every inch of it is taken by

one firm or another. He said that, unfortunately, not all the firms could be represented because of lack of space.

During the exposition four Indian-Soviet symposiums will be held: "Exchange of technology", "Technological sector", "Textile sector", and "Chemical sector".

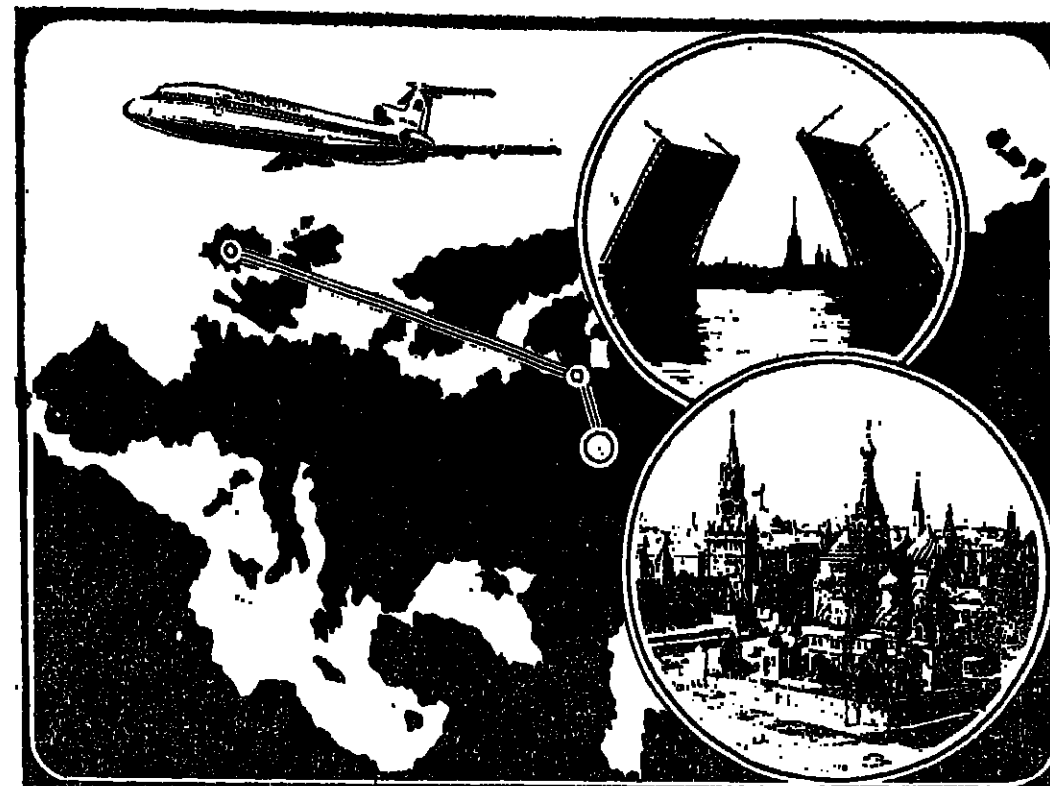
The cultural programme will also be extensive, including film shows about India (besides the Indian week which will be organized in several cinema theatres) and classical Indian dances of various styles performed by well known dancers.

For the Siberian river fleet

The Soviet Union has placed order with the Hungarian ship-building plant for delivery of another 12 Soviet-built boats to the Siberian river fleet. Designed for carrying large-tonnage barges, the ships are particularly suited to the navigation conditions in Siberian USSR.

A member of CMEA (Council

for Mutual Economic Assistance) Hungary specializes in the manufacture of floating and travelling cranes. In turn, the Hungarian shipping company, Mahart, plans to purchase other types of ships from the USSR. Experts of the two countries believe that conditions have been created for stepping up mutual industrial cooperation.



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| 10.10 arr. | Shannon | arr. 17.50 dep. 11.15 |
| Thu | Airport | Thu |

АЭРОФЛОТ
Soviet airlines

All times local

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

BORIS NEVZOROV

Boris Nevzorov became well known, and perhaps even famous, thanks to the TV serial called "The Young Russia". Directed by Ilya Gurin, it was based on a novel by Yuri Herman. Though the role of Ivan Ryabov, a native of the Russian North did not mark Nevzorov's first appearance as an actor, for many people, including critics, whether because of the excellent literary material or the attractive character he portrays, the film represents the actor's debut. Strong and brave, Ivan Ryabov appeared as a real Russian "bogatyir" (Hercules), a character belonging to the realm of fairy tales. He injected a feeling of untiring kindness and loyalty into the film.

Nevzorov began to play "positive" roles, which have a lot in common with his own character, when a student at the Moscow Art Theatre School. But it was only when "quantities" of reality and fantasy took place that makes it difficult to separate actor from the characters he portrays, that Boris Nevzorov's screen life began.

It is possible that it was just because Boris had played "strong and brave fellows" before, that he managed to make Ryabov so physically authentic, and vivid and alive. By this way, he had a chance of displaying his own courage when he broke his leg bone while on location during the shooting of the serial. He continued working with his leg in plaster.

His energy and love to risk also proved very helpful. There can be no real actor without them. Boris says. It was these traits plus his other outstanding gifts that helped Boris to cope successfully with all the difficulties he encountered on set including the fact that different parts of the serial were shot at the same time. He had to portray 30 years (from 20 to 50) out of Ivan's life.

It was these same two traits that helped him overcome the language barrier in the two-part film by Viktor Turov, "People in a Swamp" and "The Breath of a Storm", based on the novel by the Byelorussian writer Ivan Melnik. "Chronicle From Polesye". In this film Boris also had a psychological barrier to surmount: character that was almost diametrically opposite to his own. And again it was his energy and love of risk that prompted him to take part in two tough detective films. He performed all the stunts requiring



force and courage without a double. The two films in question were: "To Find and Render Harmless", and "Without Particular Risk". The same two qualities brought him to the Astrakhan Theatre for Young Spectators, and later to Moscow, and helped him to make a name for himself. They continue to spur him on in his career. Now he wants to try his hand at directing. He is working on short stories and has written three scenarios which he has yet to stage; serious preparation is underway for this new challenge.

Vera ZHELTOVA

WHAT'S ON!

August 18-20

THEATRES

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 18 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera). 19 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 19 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera). 21 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). Guest performances by the Pushkin Opera and Ballet Theatre from Gorky. 18 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "The Nutcracker" (ballet); 18 (eve) — Verdi, "Aida" (opera). 19 (mat) — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet); 19 (eve) — Offenbach, "Duke Bluebeard" (opera-buffo). 20 — Gershwin, "Porgy and Bess" (opera). 21 — Khrennikov, "Love for Love" (ballet).

Moscow Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt). 18, 19 — Borinyansk, "The Falcon".

Leningrad Central Stadium, Druzhba Sports Gym (Luzhniki). The Metronom fusion group. Toms Migl and the Music Safe ensemble.

FILMS

Week of Indian and Soviet Indian Films. Cinemas: "Eldus", "Ural", "Zvezda", and "Balkon". The Mystery of the Great Vela (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). About a young journalist's chance contact with a magic secret organization.

Cinema: "Novorossisk" (6/14 Tsvetaya Kunkova St. Metro Kurskaya).

EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists Club (10/11 Krymskaya Embankment). Works by To Lien (Vietnam). Paintings by To Lien (Vietnam), still life on silk — landscapes, still life and portraits of Vietnamese girls, as well as graphic sheets and posters. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro: Ostyazskaya and Park Kultury. Trolleybus 3, 10.

Exhibition Hall. All-Russia Nature Protection Society (5 Vorovskogo St.). The "Flowers and Gems" exhibition features over 700 items of malachite, jasper, amber and agate, as well

other minerals. Gladstones' rings also on display. Daily, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro: Arbat-Leningrad. Trolleybus 2, Bus 89.

CONCERT HALLS

Hermitage Gardens. Mirror Theatre (3 Kareyev Ryad). 18, 19 — "The Club of Cheerful Optimism", a concert-parody by Moscow artists.

Leningrad Central Stadium, Druzhba Sports Gym (Luzhniki). 18, 19 — The Metronom fusion group. Toms Migl and the Music Safe ensemble.

SPORTS

ATHLETICS. Leningrad Central Stadium. 18 — Friendship-84 International competition. 10 a.m. The day's programme includes the opening gala festivities (4 p.m.) and the start of the Moscow International peace marathon (5.30 p.m.).

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams 6 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city). 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

SWIMMING. Olimpilsky Swimming Pool (Metro Prospekt Mira). 19 and 20 — "Friendship-84" International competitions. 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (both days).

CYCLING. Cycling Track at Krylatkovo (Metro Molodyozhnaya, Bus 229). 18-20 — "Friendship-84" International competitions. August 18, at 7 p.m., on 19 and 20, at 5 p.m.

RACING. Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 19 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m.

WEATHER

August 18 20
In Moscow, city and region, brief showers with bright intervals at the beginning of the period. Mainly dry later. W wind, 3-7 mps. Temperatures rising from +7°-13°C at night to +17°-22°C during the day.

Contacts and contracts

© V/O Mashpriborintorg and V/O Technolintorg have signed a number of big contracts with their traditional partners from the socialist countries. It is envisaged that Bulgaria will be supplied with Alzen anti-hail rockets, optico-mechanical and testing instruments, Czechoslovakia — with testing equipment, a large consignment of household and technical clocks, and those countries will supply the USSR with control desks for agriculture and field agrochemical laboratories.

BRIDGE SPANS THE NGUM

A new bridge has been completed with Soviet aid across the Ngum River in Laos, the biggest automobile bridge to cross the river.

It will make it possible to use Highway No. 13 all the year round, including the rainy periods, thus streamlining the transportation of domestic and export cargo without the use of ferry.

The bridge across the Ngum, phao Bounphong, Lao minister of transport and communications, maintained, has both economic and historic value, as it is a symbol of friendship between our two peoples.

WEST GERMAN PUBLIC FIGURES VOICE OUT THEIR OPINION ON EAST-WEST TRADE

Washington's policy of "sanctions" and discrimination causes in the first place a weakening in the economic positions of the West European countries and Japan. This is why the Reagan administration's line of curtailing trade-economic and scientific-technological relations with the CMEA member-countries meets with mounting resistance on the part of business and political circles of West Germany.

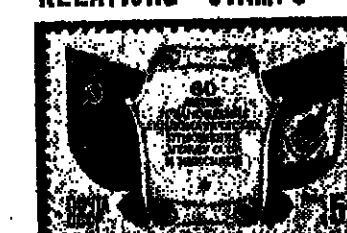
Particular dissatisfaction has been caused by the recent NATO decision to further restrict the export of goods and technologies, taken under a strong pressure from Washington. The Federal Secretary of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany P. Glotz called the decision "a tool used by the USA to suppress its economic rivals". Taking account of the oncoming economic crisis and the growing unemployment, he stressed in an interview "Frankfurter Rundschau" newspaper, a further limitation of trade with the East is a politically irresponsible decision. By agreeing to it, West Germany loses its sovereignty to an ever greater degree.

The SDGP leader noted that further limitation of the export would strongly damage the West European business circles. The attempts of the White House to

substantiate the discriminatory measures with "security considerations" are quite untenable. P. Glotz further stressed. H. Siemann, secretary of the Federal Association for Wholesale and Foreign Trade, said Washington's discriminatory policy "greatly damages" the West German exporters.

Philately

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS STAMPS



A 5-kopek postage stamp dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Mexico has been put on sale by the USSR Ministry of Communications. The stamps depict the two countries' state flags.